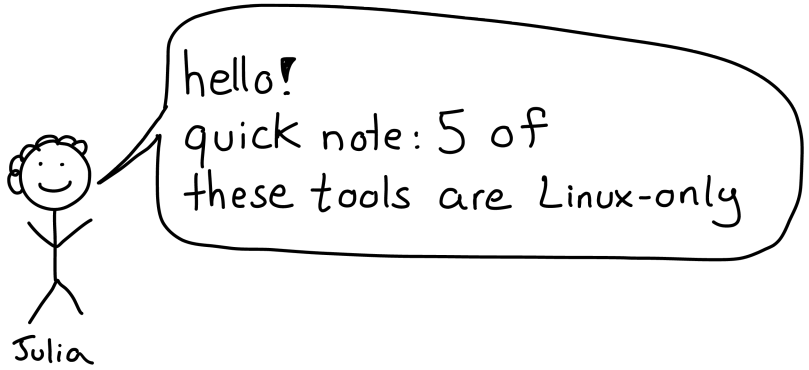
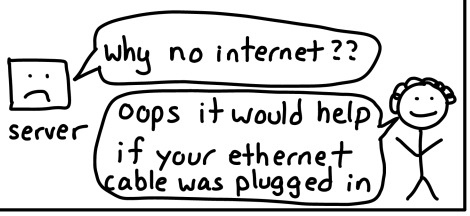
love this?
more zines at
→ wizardzines.com ←



Linux only tool	BSD/Mac equivalent
ip	ifconfig, route
tc	dummynet (?) (BSD)
ss	netstat
iptables	pf (BSD)
ethtool	ifconfig, kind of (?)

ethtool

ethtool is for people who need to manage physical networks



ethtool eth0

name of network interface

this tells you:

- is it even connected? ("link detected")
- speed
- lots more

--show-offload --offload

your network card can do a lot for you! Like computing checksums. This is called "offloading".

This lets you see/change configured offloads.

--identify INTERFACE

blink the light on the ethernet port. good if you have multiple ports! and cute♥

-S

Change speed/duplex/other settings of an interface

```
ethtool -s eth0 speed 100
```

iw dev wlan0 link

ethtool is mostly for Ethernet.

To see the speed (and more) of a wireless connection, use iw.

-S INTERFACE

show statistics like bytes sent. works for wifi interfaces too.

-i INTERFACE

show firmware info

conntrack

conntrack

not a command line tool:

it's a Linux kernel system for tracking TCP/UDP connections.

It's a kernel module called nf_conntrack

conntrack is used for:

- NAT (in a router!)
- firewalls (eg only allow outbound connections)

You control it with iptables rules.

conntrack has a table of every connection

Each entry contains:

- src + dest IP
- src + dest ports
- the connection state (eg TIME_WAIT)

how to enable conntrack

enable:

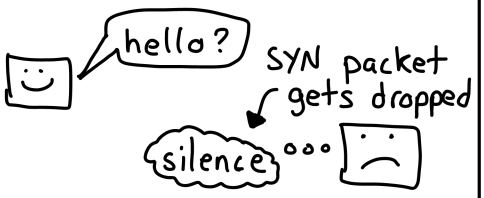
```
sudo modprobe nf_conntrack
```

check if it's enabled:

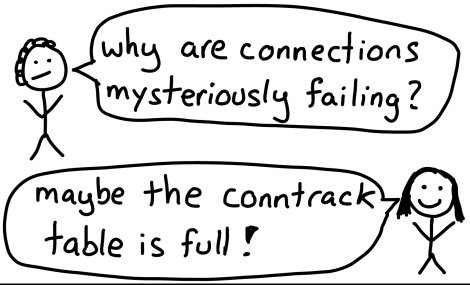
```
lsmod | grep conntrack
```

change table size with the sysctl 'net.netfilter.nf_conntrack_max'

if the conntrack table gets full, no new connections can start



moral: be careful about enabling conntrack!



♥ Table of contents ♥

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dig

dig makes DNS queries!

```
$ dig google.com
```

answers have 5 parts:

```
query: google.com
TTL: 22
class: IN   (for "internet") ignore this.
record type: A
record value: 172.217.13.110
```

dig TYPE domain.com

this lets you choose which DNS record to query for!

types to try: NS (default) MX TXT CNAME A

dig @8.8.8.8 domain

(8.8.8.8: Google DNS server)

dig @server lets you pick which DNS server to query! Useful when your system DNS is misbehaving

dig +trace domain

traces how the domain gets resolved, starting at the root nameservers

if you just updated DNS, dig +trace should show the new record

dig -x 172.217.13.174

makes a reverse DNS query - find which domain resolves to an IP! Same as

```
dig ptr 174.13.217.172.in-addr.arpa
```

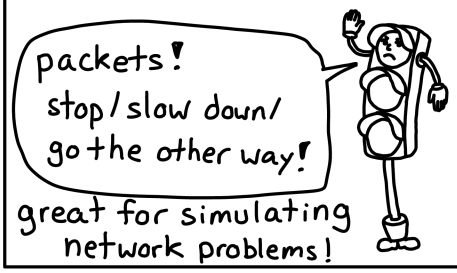
dig +short domain

Usually dig prints lots of output! With +short it just prints the DNS record

tc

tc

is for "traffic control"



great for simulating network problems!

make your internet slow

```
sudo tc qdisc add dev
wlp3s0 root netem
delay 500ms
```

← delay packets by 500ms

and fast again:

```
sudo tc qdisc del dev
wlp3s0 root netem
```

netem rules

netem ("network emulator") is a part of tc that lets you:

drop, duplicate, delay, corrupt packets. See the man page:

```
$ man netem
```

make your brother's internet slow

Have a Linux router? You can configure tc on it to make your brother's internet slower than yours

google: "tc QoS" for a start

show current tc settings

```
tc qdisc show
tc class show dev DEV
tc filter show dev DEV
```

iptables

20

iptables lets you create rules to match network packets and accept/drop/modify them

It's used for {firewalls} and {NAT}

tables have chains
chains have rules

tables: filter, nat, mangle, raw, security

chains: INPUT, FORWARD, PREROUTING, etc

rules: like -s 10.0.0.0/8 -j DROP

iptables-save

This prints out all iptables rules. You can restore them with `iptables-restore`

but it's also the easiest way to view all rules!

-j TARGET

Every iptables rule has a target (what to do with matching packets). Options:

- ACCEPT / DROP / RETURN
- the name of an iptables chain
- an extension (man iptables-extensions)

Popular: DNAT, LOG, MASQUERADE

tables have different chains

filter: INPUT/OUTPUT/FORWARD

mangle: INPUT/OUTPUT/FORWARD/PREROUTING/POSTROUTING

nat: OUTPUT/PREROUTING/POSTROUTING

It helps to learn when packets get processed by a given table/chain (eg filter+OUTPUT = all locally generated packets)

you can match lots of packet attributes

-s: src ip

-p: tcp/udp

-d: dst ip

-i: network interface

-m: lots of things! (bpf rules! cgroups! ICMP type! cpu! conntrack state! more!)

For more, run:

```
$ man iptables-extensions
```

ping & traceroute

5

ping checks if you can reach a host and its latency

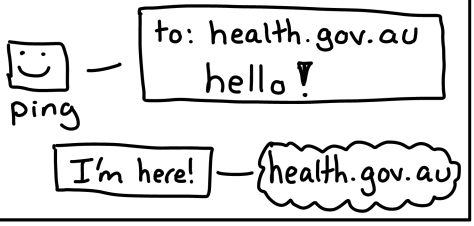
```
$ ping health.gov.au
```

output:

....time=253ms....

Australia is 17,000 km from me. at the speed of light it's still far!

ping works by sending an ICMP packet and waiting for a reply



myth: if a host doesn't reply to ping, that means it's down

Some hosts never respond to ICMP packets. This is why traceroute shows ... sometimes.

traceroute tells you the path a packet takes to get to a destination

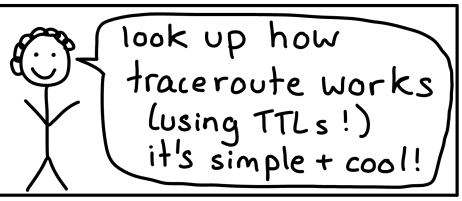
example traceroute

```
$ traceroute health.gov.au
1: 192.168.1.1          3ms  ← router
2: ...yul.ebox.ca       12 ms ← ISP
                ...
8: NYC4.ALTER.NET       24 ms  } crossing the US takes time
9: SAC1.ALTER.NET       97 ms  }
16: health.gov.au       253ms
```

here the packet crossed the USA! from NYC -> Sacramento!

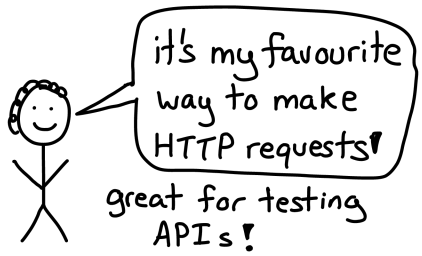
mtr

like traceroute, but nicer output! try it!



curl

curl



great for testing APIs!

```
$ curl wizardzines.com
```

-H

is for header

good for POST requests to JSON APIs:

```
-H "Content-Type: application/json"
```

allow compressed response:

```
-H "Accept-Encoding: gzip"
```

-L

follow 3xx redirects

--data

to POST data!

```
--data '{"name": "julia"}'
--data @filename.json
```

@ reads the data to send from a file

-i

show response headers

-v

show request headers & more

-I

show only response headers (makes a HEAD request)

-k

insecure: don't verify SSL certificates

-X POST

send a POST request instead of a GET (-X PUT etc works too)

--connect-to ::IP

(or hostname)

send request to IP instead. use before changing DNS to a new IP

★ copy as cURL ★

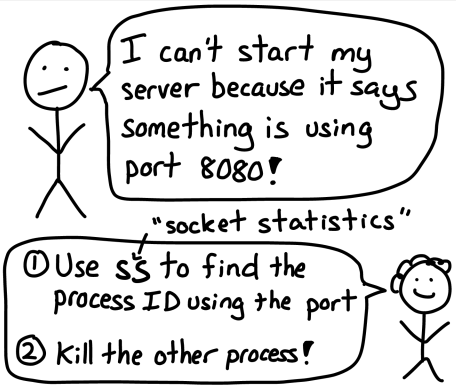
Have something in your browser you want to download from the command line?

In Firefox / Chrome / Safari:

Developer Tools
→ Network tab
→ right click on the request
→ copy as curl

(can have sensitive info in cookies!)

SS



★ tuna, please! ★

```
$ ss -tunapl
```

the 'a' here doesn't do anything

This is my favourite way to use ss! It shows all the running servers

-n

use numeric ports (80 not http)

-p

show PIDs using the socket

TONS of information

which sockets ss shows

listening or connections?

non-listening / established

default: connections
-l: listening
-a: both

which protocols?

default: all
-t: TCP
-u: UDP
-x: unix domain sockets

netstat

netstat -tunapl and ss -tunapl do the same thing

netstat is older and more complicated. If you're learning now I'd recommend ss!

ip

ip

Linux only

lets you view + change network configuration.

ip OBJECT COMMAND

- OBJECT: addr, link, neigh, etc
- COMMAND: add, show, delete, etc

Here are some ways to use it!

ip addr list

shows ip addresses of your devices. Look for something like this:

```
2: eth0:
    link/ether 3c:97...
    inet 192.168.1.170/24
```

ip route list

displays the route table.

```
default via 192.168.1.1   ← my router
169.240.0.0/16 dev docker0
...
```

to see all route tables:

```
ip route list table all
```

change your MAC address

good for cafés with time limits 😈

```
$ ip link set wlan0 down
$ ip link set eth0 address
  3c:a9:f4:d1:00:32
$ ip link set wlan0 up
$ service network-manager
  restart ← or whatever you use
```

ip link

network devices! (like eth0)

ip neigh

view/edit the ARP table

ip xfrm

is for IPsec

ip route get IP

what route will packets with $IP take?

-- color

pretty colourful output!

-- brief

show a summary

nmap

nmap lets you explore a network

"which ports are open?" "what hosts are up?"

security people use it a lot!

find which hosts are up

```
$ nmap -sn 192.168.1.0/24
                ↑ my home network
```

-sn means "ping scan". (not -s + -n, it's -sn)

just finds hosts by pinging every one, doesn't port scan

aggressive scan

```
nmap -v -A scanme.nmap.org
        ↑ aggressive
```

port, server version, even OS

-Pn

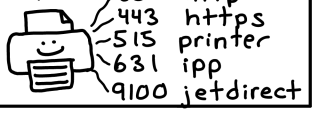
skip doing a ping scan and assume every host is up. good if hosts block ping (lots do)

fast port scan

```
$ nmap -sS -F 192.168.1.0/24
```

just sends a SYN packet to check if each port is open.

I found out which ports my printer has open!



-F

scan less ports: just the most common ones

-T4 or -T5

scan faster by timing out more quickly

♡ check TLS version and ciphers ♡

check if your server still supports old TLS versions

```
$ nmap
--script ssl-enum-ciphers
-p 443 wizardzines.com
```

list all scripts with:

```
$ nmap --script-help '*'
```

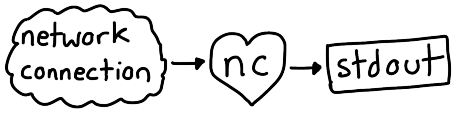
netcat

nc

lets you create TCP (or UDP) connections from the command line

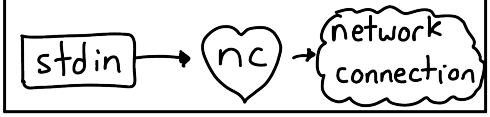
nc -l PORT

start a server! this listens on PORT and prints everything received



nc IP PORT

be a client! opens a TCP connection to IP:PORT.
(to send UDP use -u)



make HTTP requests by hand

```
printf 'GET / HTTP/
1.1\r\nHost:
example.com\r\n\r\n'
  | nc example.com 80
```

all one line

type in any weird HTTP request you want!

send files

Want to send a 100 GB file to someone on the same wifi network? easy!

receiver:

```
nc -l 8080 > file
```

sender:

```
cat file | nc YOUR_IP 8080
```

ssh

♥ ssh keys ♥

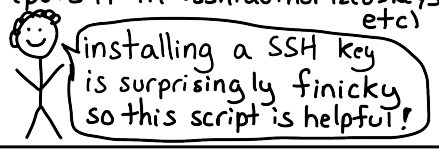
An ssh key is a secret key that lets you SSH to a machine

ssh-copy-id

This script installs your SSH key on a host (over SSH)

```
$ ssh-copy-id user@host
```

(puts it in .ssh/authorized_keys etc)



★ port forwarding ★

```
ssh user@host.com -NfL
3333:localhost:8888
```

local port ↑ ↖ remote port

Lets you view a remote server that's not on the internet in your browser.

just run 1 command

```
$ ssh user@host uname -a
```

runs this command & exits

~.

<Enter>~. closes the SSH connection. Useful if it's hanging!

.ssh/config

Lets you set, per host:

- username to use
- SSH key to use
- an alias!

so you can type `$ ssh ALIAS` instead of `ssh user@verylongdomain.com`

ssh-agent

remembers your SSH key passphrase so you don't have to keep typing it

mosh

ssh alternative: keeps the connection open if you disconnect + reconnect later

you want

miscellaneous networking tools

stunnel
make a SSL proxy for an insecure server

hping3
make any TCP packet

wget
download files

aria2c
a fancier wget

rsync
sync files over SSH or locally

lsof
what ports are being used?

httpie
like curl but friendlier

iftop/nethogs/ntop/iptraf/nload
see what's using bandwidth

whois
is this domain registered?

ipcalc
easily see what 13.21.2.3/25 means

python3 -m http.server
serve files from a directory

nftables
new version of iptables

zenmap
GUI for nmap

p0f
identify OS of hosts connecting to you

openvpn wireguard
VPNs

tcpflow
capture and assemble TCP streams

sysctl
configure Linux kernel's network stack

ab/iperf
benchmarking tools

links
a browser in your terminal

telnet
can help debug text network protocols

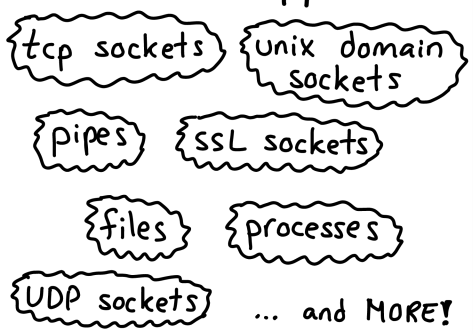
socat

socat lets you proxy basically any 2 things

the basic syntax:

```
socat THING1 THING2
```

socat supports



order doesn't matter

```
socat THING1 THING2
```

is the same as

```
socat THING2 THING1
```

expose a unix domain socket on port 1337

```
socat TCP-LISTEN:1337
UNIX-CONNECT:/path
```

proxy from local HTTP port to remote server

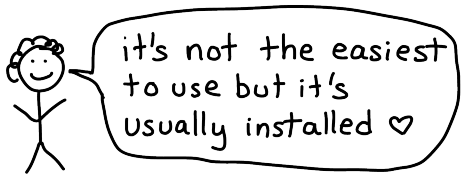
```
socat TCP-LISTEN:1337
TCP:domain.com:80
```

-v

write all transferred data to stderr

tcpdump

tcpdump lets you view network packets being sent + received

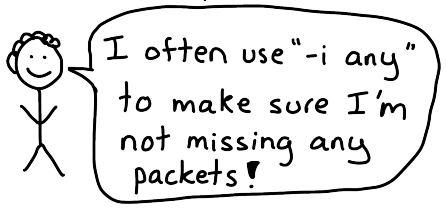


-n

don't try to resolve IP addresses / ports to DNS / port names. makes it run faster.

-i wlan0

Which network interface to capture packets on



-w file.pcap

Write packets to a file for later analysis with tcpdump / tshark / wireshark / another tool

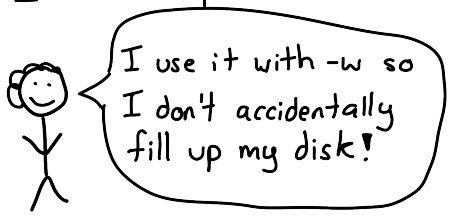
pcap is for "packet capture"

-A

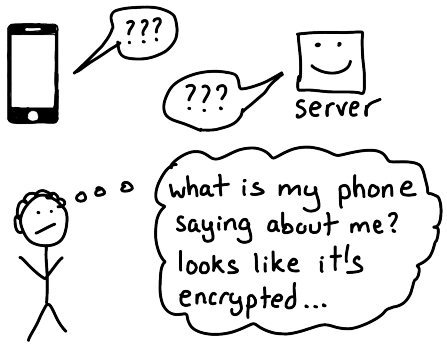
print packet contents, not just headers. Nice if you want to quickly see what a few packets contain.

-c 100000

Only capture a limited count of packets.



mitmproxy



mitmproxy can proxy connections from your laptop / phone and let you see the contents. It even works with encrypted connections!

how you use it

1. install mitmproxy root CA on your laptop / phone
2. run `mitmweb` (web UI version) on computer
3. tell the program / phone to proxy through mitmproxy

how it works

Some apps pin a cert

makes mitmproxy not work, look up "trust killer" to get around that

Script it in Python

modify requests / responses arbitrarily

other similar tools

(not all free though)

- charles proxy
- burp suite
- fiddler

openssl

openssl is a tool for doing ★SSL aka TLS things★

inspect certificates

create CSRs

sign certificates

It uses the OpenSSL library (or LibreSSL)

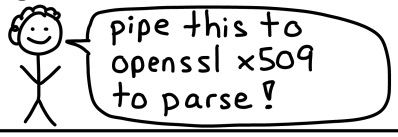
inspect a certificate

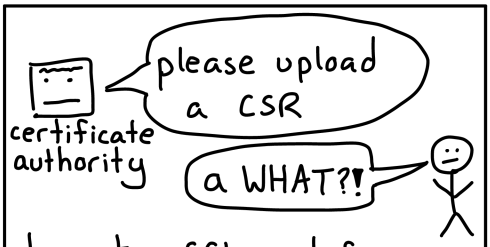
```
$ openssl x509 -in
FILE.crt -noout -text
```

this works for files ending in .crt or .pem! Try it out: you probably have certs in /usr/share/ca-certificates

look at a website's certificate

```
$ openssl s_client
-showcerts -connect
google.com:443
```





to get a SSL cert for your website, you need to make a file called a "certificate signing request".

make a CSR

```
$ openssl req -new
-sha256 -key FILE.key
-out FILE.csr
```

make one of these with

```
$ openssl genrsa
```

md5 / sha1 / sha256 / sha512

Not quite SSL but useful:

```
$ openssl md5 FILE
```

computes the md5sum of FILE. Same for other digests

```
$ openssl list -digest-commands
```

shows all supported digests.

BPF cheat sheet

Berkeley Packet Filter

is a small language you can use to filter which packets tcpdump and ngrep capture.

Use it like this:

```
$ tcpdump [your bpf here]
$ ngrep [your bpf here]
```

host

Filter based on the source or destination IP address.

use domain or IP

```
src host google.com
dst host 192.168.1.1
host 127.0.0.1
```

same as "src or dst host"

port

```
src port 53
port 80
```

again, same as "src or dst port"

less / greater

Packet length!

```
less 80
greater 200
```

and / or / not

```
host 127.0.0.1 and port 80

udp and port 53

(port 53 or port 99) and
 not host 127.0.0.1
```

PROTOCOL[INDEX]

filter based on a specific byte in a packet

IP packets with options:

```
ip[0] & 0xF == 5
```

bitwise and

DNS SERVFAIL responses:

```
udp[11] & 0xF > 0
```

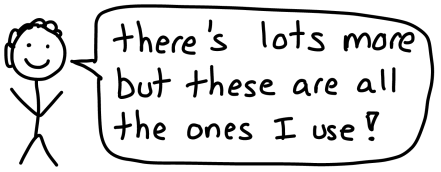
SYN packets:

```
tcp[tcpflags] == tcp-syn
```

tcp / udp / icmp

IPv4→ip / ip6

only show packets using that protocol



tshark

♥ Wireshark ♥ is an amazing graphical packet analysis tool

tshark is the command line version of Wireshark

it can do 100x more things than tcpdump ♥

-Y

filter which packets are captured

```
tshark -Y
'http.request.method
  == "GET"'
```

uses Wireshark's SUPER POWERFUL filter language

-d

is for "decode as"

tells tshark what protocol to interpret a port as

Example: 8888 is often HTTP!

```
$ tshark
 -d tcp.port==8888,http
```

-T FORMAT

Output format. My favourites:

- ★ json
- ★ fields: csv/tsv

} for these you can specify which fields you want with -e

- ★ text: default summary

-e

Which fields to output. Ex:

```
$ tshark -T fields
  -e http.request.method
  -e http.request.uri
  -e ip.dst
```

↖ supports WAY more protocols than HTTP

```
GET   /foo  92.183.216.34
POST  /bar  10.23.38.132
```

-r file.pcap

analyze packets from a file instead of the network

-w

← same as tcpdump's

Write captured packets to a file. If -w file.pcap has permission issues, try:

```
tshark -w -  > file.pcap
```

ngrep

like grep for your network

```
$ sudo ngrep GET
```

will find every plaintext HTTP GET request

ngrep syntax

```
$ ngrep
  [options]
  [regular expression]
  [BPF filter]
```

what to search packets for ↓

same format as tcpdump uses!

-d

is for device

which network interface to use. same as tcpdump's -i (try '-d any'!)

-W byline

prints line breaks as line breaks, not "\n". Nice when looking at HTTP requests

-I file.pcap
-O file.pcap

read/write packets from/to a pcap file